Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 5, 1841. { NUMBER 30.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for October, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
28 Tuesday,	6 6	5 4 5					
29 Wednesday,	7 6	5 3 5					
30 Thursday,	8 6	5 2 5	Last Quarter,	7	3	55	E.
1 Friday,	9 6	5 1 5	New Moon	14	11	11	M.
2 Saturday,	10 6	5 0 5	First Quarter,	22	3	46	M.
3 Sunday,	11 6	4 9 5	Full Moon,	30	0	41	M.
4 Monday.	12 6	4 8 5					

THE CHARLOTTE

Female Academy

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, } $ 8 50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, } $10 50

FIRST CLASS.

Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c. } $16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session.	$25
The French Language per session,	10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess.	10
Oriental Teinting, per course,	10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do.	6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c.	5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course,	5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...r

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for five mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student desiring it, gratis.	*But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.*

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-P

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,

Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

MUSIC.

MARTIN FIERNEUSEL,

Professor of Instrumental Music,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of this village and the adjoining neighborhood, that he intends opening a school for the purpose of Teaching Music on the

Violin, Clarionett, Flute, &c. &c.

provided he meets with sufficient encouragement.—His terms will be reasonable. He will be in this town about the first of October.

Satisfactory references will be produced from respectable citizens of an adjoining village, (who are well known in this place,) of his ability to teach on the different instruments proposed, and of the successful progress of his pupils.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...thc.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

Notice.

THE ill health of Wm. Alexander rendering him unable to attend to closing the business of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, the subscriber will remain in Charlotte from this date for that purpose. All persons having open accounts with the firm, must come forward and close them either by cash or note between this and the ensuing Suporior Court, if they wish to save cost. The subscriber may at all times be found at his office, two doors south of Mr. Carson's store.

ADAM ALEXANDER.

Aug. 10, 1841. 23...F

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Boston Cultivator.

FALL SEEDING.

We again remind our readers that the time for laying down lands to grass approaches, and that now is the time to prepare the soil for seed. Those who have worthless meadows or slough-holes are invited to the virtues of loam or fine gravel applied to the surface in such a manner as to destroy completely the old vegetable growth. Two or three inches in depth of covering will be found sufficient in most cases, where the surface of the meadow is even, and the whole cost of preparing one acre for the compost manures which may be put on the surface will not exceed 12 dollars, in cases where loam or gravel may be found within the distance of ten rods.

We say, *Try one acre—half an acre—one rod square;* if no more capital can be spared to make improvements in grass lands. Remember last July; the dry weather had no bad effect on the low land grasses, but in many cases it improved them.—Now is the time if ever to pare off and make smooth the surface of these bogs for the admission of other matter to warm and to render them fertile. The sods may be piled in heaps to be dried and burned in a few days after they are cut, and the ashes should be spread over the whole surface. If these sods should not be sufficiently dry for burning this season; or if they should be only partially burnt, they may be piled up anew in heaps as large as half a haycock, and after haying next season they will burn down to ashes—then these ashes may be spread over the whole surface, and the places where the heads stood may be sown in grass seed.

Ditches for such land should be dug parallel with each other and no cross ditches should be made when this can be avoided; for they are in the way of the team which may be needed in a few years to subvert the soil and prepare it for new seed. If cross ditches should be found necessary, they should be covered drains, and then they will not obstruct the team.

Care must be taken to cover up the old grass completely and they will soon perish; and it is not advisable to suffer an iron tooth harrow to be used after the loam is carted or wheeled on. A brush harrow, or, if it is miry so as not to bear a team, a hand rake soon bury sufficiently the seed for an acre.

CAUSE OF INFERIOR STOCK.

Some farmers sell or slaughter their best stock of cows, or sows, and thus destroy all hope of improvement at a blow. Does a heifer show a disposition to fatten easily? she is encouraged by feed until fat, and is then sold or eaten, while her fellows, of the breed of Pharoh's lean kine, are kept for milk or rearing calves, because they are not and cannot become fit for the butcher. Has a farmer a sow pig that becomes fat with the feed on which the rest of his swine are starving? he gives her over to the knife, and propagates from *land shads* and *corn cribs*. Has he a fine, round, bright-eyed ewe? she will be fat about the time his half-filled pork barrels are emty, and she is stripped of her fine skin and fair proportions, and simply because she is worth the toruble of killing, and thus many of our farmers perpetuate a breed of animals that are a disgrace to the country: they seem uneasy while they posses an animal that will draw the attention of their neighbors or the butcher, and woe be to it, if it put on a better appearance than its fellows! From that time its doom is sealed.

To improve the breed of animals, it is not necessary to incur a great expense in the purchase of crack stock from distant parts: if the farmer will take his horse and ride across the country some fine day, and view the live stock of his neigbors, he will soon perceive that there are abundance of means of bettering his circumstances by a cross or exchange at but little cost, and he by this means is improving his judgement by comparison, and hoarding up experience for a future day, that will be of more value to him than the expense of many such pleasurable excursions; and improvements once begun and persisted in for a short time, will procure such a correspondent *improvement* in the mind and circumstances of the farmer as will insure its continuation, and richly reward all his labor and outlay. It is only to try it.—*Selected.*

SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES.

1. All agricultural produce commands a fair, steady, compensating price, alike removed from the depressed state which some times has existed or the unnatural inflation through which we have just passed.

2. Speculation has had its day, and the thousands who have been ruined, have had time to repent at their leisure. The mass of the nation are convinced that honest industry, and slow and sure profits, are far preferable to the haphazard and demoralizing influence of such haste to be rich.

3. Agriculture it is evident, is assuming its proper place in the estimation of the public. This may be attributed in part to the knowledge respecting it, which has been distributed by agricultural journals, and in part to the results of the agricultural census, the results of which have demonstrated the paramount importance of this interest.

4. We find evidence that the mass of reading men begin to think and demand information on the subject of agriculture, in the fact that all our leading newspapers and most influential journals, are in the habit of devoting a part of their publications to the dissemination of papers interesting to the farmer.

5 In the process of farming, yearly advances are making. We have this year seen crops of the heaviest growth, where, only a few years since, a quacking bog existed; better and more productive kinds of corn and other grain have been brought to notice; the culture of roots has been introdued, and found a most important auxiliary to the farmer; and more attention is paid to the cleaning of land, and the destruction of weeds than formerly.

6 Superior breeds of cattle, sheep and swine have been introduced, and are rapidly spreading over the country; in short, the elements of individual and national prosperity were never more fully developing themselves than now. Let the farmer be thankful.

Cultivator.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.

Take a large kettle of water and make it boil.—Lead the horse to the kettle, if he be able to walk; if not, take the water to the stable. Commence with a swab and wash the left fetlock before, then the right, then the fetlocks behind, then wash the leg in the same manner, then the shoulders and body, rub the horse dry and he will be well in a few hours. There is no danger of scalding the horse, if the above directions be pursued. This remedy is on the authority of one of the best farmers in this place, and is worth to every farmer double the price of his subscription to this paper.

Jacksonville Illinoian.

Sheep Poisoned by the common Red Cherry.—Mr. E. BARNES remarks, in the New Genesee Farmer, that he turned fifty or sixty Merino Sheep into an Orchard, where a number of red sour cherries were growing; the Sheep seemed very fond of the young sprouts that had sprung up around the trees, and ate them with avidity, and in less than an hour, a large portion of them were discovered to be diseased. They were turned out immediately, but many of them staggered and fell, and in a few hours several died—the remainder gradually recovered. A *post mortem* examination led to the conclusion, that the *Prussic Acid*, which, it is well known, exists in the leaves and fruit of the red cherry, and which is a most virulent poison, caused the death of the sheep.

Remedy for the Film in the eye of a Beast.—A correspondent of the *Yankee Farmer*, suggests what he considers a new remedy for a film, produced by a blow or other accidental causes of a similar nature, *i. e.* spitting *Tobacco juice* into the eye of the animal. He remarks, that he has seen it tried only twice, but each time with entire success; and with very sensible caution concludes, by saying "the remedy requires to be more fully established." We can assure our cautious friend, that the remedy has been fully established down South for years. The memories of our oldest Tobacco chewers reach not the antiquity of its discovery. We have often seen Tobacco juice spit in a horse's eye when weeping or looking weak, and entire relief afforded.—*S. C. Temperance Advocate.*

Vegetation of Grass Seed.—Please give me leave to mention a fact not known to every farmer, but which may be useful. Which is, that herds grass seed and other grass seed not annual, if sowed in the spring, and through dryness of the season, or by other means does not vegetate or come up, as we farmers say, the next season being wet and favorable, it will vegetate. As the last season was dry, I heard much complaint respecting grass seed not vegetating, and farmers threatening to plough up the soil where they sowed grass seed last year, because the hay or grass there is thin. Such farmers never heard of seed vegetating after the first year. Only be still, gentlemen, and if it is a good season for hay, it will be thick enough next year, my word for it.—*Me. Farmer.*

Candles.—Every industrious and economical wife in the country, of course, moulds (or dips) a large portion of the candles used by her household every year. At any rate she ought to do it, especially if her husband kills any beeves—and if *he* does not, she is certainly bound to deliver him *a full course* of curtain lectures during the long fall and winter nights. With this preface we will now tell our fair readers how to make candles very far superior to those usually made in the conntry. Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, and wet them thoroughly in *Spirits of Turpentine*, put them in the sun until dry, and then mould or dip your candles. Candles thus made, last longer, and give a much clearer light. In fact they are nearly or quite equal to Sperm, in clearness of light. We have used candles of this kind, and can therefore recommend them with confidence.—*S. C. Temp. Advocate.*

To cure Asthma.—Immediate relief may be had to the victim of this distressing disorder by burning in the room a sheet of white paper, well saturated with a solution of saltpetre. The relief is but momentary, but the frequent use of saltpetre does not lessen its efficacy. The writer of this has witnessed the relief afforded in so many instances, that he hopes the above recipe may be generally circulated for the benefit of sufferers.

Best Cement for Joining Glass.—If the glass is not likely to be exposed to moisture, the pieces may be joined by a solution of equal parts of gum Arabic and loaf sugar in water; or if these are not at hand, the white of an egg may answer nearly as well. But a strong water proof cement, that is equally transparent, may be made by digesting finely powdered gum copal, in thrice its weight of sulphuric ether till it is dissolved. This solution may be applied to the edges of the broken glass, with a camel hair pencil, and the pieces must be put together immediately and pressed close till they adhere.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

"Good for the Stomach.—Theodore Hook declares, that he cannot see upon that ground the teetotallers make water the god of their idolatry, since water is universally allowed to have been *drunk*, from time immemorial."

That *water* has been *drunk* since the days of Adam, we admit; but what is the reason? *Water* is *drunk* that *men* may keep *sober*. We said that water was drunk in the days of Adam, but did you ever hear of Adam's being drunk, while water was drunk? Never! It is true, water was not quite so much drunk just after *Noah* gathered his grapes; and what was the consequence? Why, Noah himself got drunk! Now, if Noah had let water been drunk, *enough*, his grapes would never have injured him, and he would have kept *as sober as a Judge.*—We beg pardon of their Honors; however, we believe some of them are somewhat in Noah's predicament, and don't allow water to be drunk *enough about* them to keep quite sober themselves, at all times.

Theodore Hook must therefore perceive, that it is quite consistent for "*teetotallers*" to praise cold water, and to desire that it should *be drunk all the time.* Having now established the propriety of water's being drunk, will any Brandy drinker give us a reason *why he is drunk?*—*S. C. Tem. Advocate.*

A Fragment.—'Twas night—and such a night earth never saw before. Murky clouds veiled the fair face of heaven, and gave to pitchy darkness a still deeper dye. The moon had fled, and the stars had closed their eyes, for deeds were doing they dare not look upon! The gods of the elements were abroad. Æolus exultingly led forth his legions, howling from their dark caverns; Neptune, foaming with rage, roared madly, and he contended with his rock bound prison. The incensed Thunderer drawn by his winged steeds, in his aerial charriot, dashing lightning from his eyes, bellows forth his madness—and ever and anon, the demoniac shout of Hecate and her crew, were heard above the tempest. For a time the pure streams turned stagnant and ceased to flow—the mountain trembled and the forest dropped its leaves—the flowers lost ther fragrance and withered, and all nature became desolate. In glee serpents hissed and harpies screamed—and satires revelled beneath the branches of the Upas. Domestic Beasts crept near the abode of men. The lion relinquished his half eaten prey; the tiger forgetful of his fierceness, ran howling to his lair; and even the hyena deserted his repast of dead men's bones. Man alone, of all earth's creatures, slept. But still he slept as the boding of some half unknown calamity brooded o'er his mind. The aspiring youth muttered of blasted hopes, long cherished—young, fair and gifted maidens, would start, and trembling, weep their injured innocence—and e'en mothers, too, half awake, and while they pressed their little nurslings to their breasts, would breathe still another prayer for their protection. On such a night Hell yawned, and gave to the earth—

A SLANDERER.

CHEERFULNESS IS BEST.

"Mirth that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides."

It is always better to laugh than to cry, and a cheerful countenance is ever a pleasant companion. The human system is so constituted that it is wrought upon by mirth or melancholly to its delight or detriment, its weal or woe. Cheerfulness is its sanative, nay its 'matchless sanative;' sorrow and sighing its bane. Melancholly destroys not only the mental but the bodily vigor. We say then, 'hence, loathed melancholy.' There is no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over all the "ills that flesh is heir to." Take the evil with the good, and bear it like a philosopher. Red eyes, and faces of a longitude like that of a horse are anything but agreeable, pleasant-greeting companions; in fact they are scandalous looking affairs. The best way is always to keep up a cheerful heart. Take the world as it goes; the good and the evil as they severally come along, without repining, always comforting yourself, if fortune frowns, with that phylosophical ejeculation of Jacob Faithful, "better luck next time."—*Sat. Courier.*

"*Beat it who can.*—One J. Early, some where in Illinois, has recently built a frame house one and a half stories high, sixteen feet by twenty-four, has weather-boarded it, covered the roof, and ceiled all the lower story with boards: the whole, even the pins, from *one oak tree!* So says the Vandalia Free Press."

If the author of this tale had been made better acquainted with the virtues of the *hickory*, in his early life, he would not now be telling such tales about the *Oak*, in his old age; "Train up a child," &c.

While he was at it, however, why did he not go the pig complete, and tell us that the shingles on his *one-oak-tree-house*, bore *acorns* enough to fatten a hundred head of hogs, and that his porkers grew so large under this generous diet, that whenever he wanted to cook a ham, he had to take it to a *volcano* and boil it in the crater, (for want of a pot big enough,) and then charter a steam boat to carry it to the dinner table, which, on such occasions, was one of the large bald *praieries* in the West, and that he always gave an invitation to creation generally, and the Western States in particular, to come and take a *family dinner* with him.

S. C. Temperance Advocate.

Capital Discovery.—It has at last been discovered that tallow will remove Ink from linen. Take a candle, melt it and dip the soiled part in the tallow. Wash it afterwards and the ink will disappear without injuring the linen. This discovery is important, as it will stop domestic discord, and save gentlemen using the goose quill from having "inky bosoms."

When Milton's Paradise Lost was published, Waller wrote to a friend—"that blind old schoolmaster, John Milton, has published a tedious peom on the fall of man,"—and he proceeds to remark that it has no other merit but its length.

How to make a pair of boots last for two years:—Melt and mix four ounces of rosin with eight ounces of mutton tallow—apply the mixture while warm—rub it well—then put the boots in some safe closet and go barefoot.—*Sunday Mercury.*

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 24.

LETTER *to a gentleman in Washington.*

20th September, 1841.

DEAR SIR: Recent events have directed my thoughts towards the state of the Currency. I have nothing new to communicate on the subject; but I deem it to be the duty of every good citizen to throw in his mite to still the troubled waters. You are well aware of my opinions on the Independent Treasury system; but as it has been repudiated by the constituted authorities, some other scheme must be devised to collect, keep and disburse the public revenue of the country, which may tend to improve the currency and facilitate the exchanges. The establishment of a National Bank, in any form, seems to have received its quietus from the last Veto of the President of the United States; and it is more than questionable whether it will meet with the approbation of a majority of the people, when the issue shall be fairly presented to them. A resort once more to the agency of the State Banks cannot, I think, for its want of uniformity, long find favor either with the Government or the People. It is not my design to discuss the merits or demerits of these several systems. They have all been examined and re-examined, until the public appetite is satiated, and we must cater for some variety. What I may propose has no novelty in it. Statesmen and political economists have served it up in their own way, and yet it has never had a fair trial.

The great *desideratum* is, to possess a circulating medium, other than gold and silver, which may have an uniform value throughout our widely extended country. It is clear that we can have none such, under our Federative system of Government, unless it carries with it "the odor of nationality;" and the only dispute is, whether it shall emanate from a partnership concern between the Government and an incorporated association of individuals, or directly from the Government through its public functionaries who are chosen by, and are amenable to the people for their acts. Without any reference to the constitutional power of Congress to grant charters for any purpose, it can hardly be considered compatible with the dignity of Government to enter into such a partnership in a money-making or speculating *Job*. There is nothing in reason or in the Constitution that warrants the Government, either *per se* or through the instrumentality of a corporation, to *lend* out the money of the People for any purpose. No money can legitimately be drawn from the Treasury but under regular appropriations by law for specific objects; yet, in direct contravention of this principle, seven millions of public money was loaned out to individuals and companies for speculating and commercial purposes, by the Directors of the late Bank of the United States, over whom the Government had little or no control!—To the *direct* operation of the Government, in collecting, keeping and disbursing the revenue of the country by its own officers, I can discern no reasonable objection; and I am convinced, that the operation may reasonably furnish such a circulating medium as will give a sound currency, and contribute much in aid of private bills towards equalizing the domestic exchanges. If the revenue be collected in a sound currency, as it always should be, it would seem there would be no great difficulty in paying it out for ligitimate objects and to admitted claimants in any quarter of the country. For the convenience of the community and to facilitate commercial exchanges, "the Treasurer might," says Mr. Jefferson, "give his notes or bills for payment at any particular place, where there is a public deposite, in any sum, which ought to have as much credit as the best private bill or Bank note." If these Treasury bills were of low denominations, why should they not circulate freely in every part of the Union? "In the war of 1755," Mr. Jefferson adds, "this State, (Virginia,) issued paper money, bottomed on a specific tax for its redemption, and to insure its receipt, bearing an interest of five per cent. Within a very short time, not a bill of this emission was to be found in circulation.—They were locked up in the chests of executors, guardians, widows, farmers, &c. We then issued bills bottomed on a redeeming tax, but *paying no interest*. These were readily received, and never depreciated a single farthing." Why then should not the notes or bills of the Treasurer, of all denominations, bottomed on the actual receipts of the revenue, not now pass as currently in every part of the country, as "the best private bills, or Bank notes" of the highest character? All that would be required to maintain them in circulation, would be, to make them redeemable at the great points of commercial operations—such as New York, the great importing, and New Orleans, the great exporting point of the Union, and at such other large commercial depots as Congress might designate. As a note of the Bank of England, although redeemable at London only, has universal circulation throughout the whole Empire, so would a Treasury note or bill, redeemable at New York, have universal circulation throughout the United States, and be more valuable in the most distant States, than specie or local Bank notes, redeemable in specie. It is known, that the notes of the country Banks in New England are increased in value, and have a more extensive circulation from being redeemable at the Suffolk Bank in Boston, and, perhaps, it would be good policy in the country Banks of other States to make their notes payable at the most commercial points of their respective States. Whenever the Government has to pay money on the Frontiers, or in any of the distant States or Territories, notes or bills made payable at the larger depositories would be the most acceptable mode of remittance to the public claimants in those quarters, and would save the cost and risk of transporting specie, where it was not wanted. A circulating medium thus bottomed on the credit of the Government—receivable in all dues to the Government and convertible into specie at the most convenient points, would certainly form as sound a currency as any country could boast of; and it is probable, that an amount nearly equal to the annual revenue of the country might be constantly kept in circulation to facilitate and cheapen the domestic exchanges. The doctrine of Mr. McDuffie, in his celebrated Report on the Bank of the U. S., that "the object of furnishing a National Currency could not be accomplished with an approach to uniformity without the aid of Branches in various parts of the country," is not now admitted. Branches are important in giving accommodations in the way of local discounts: but for the convenience of supplying specie for distant remittances, they are of inconsiderable value.

On the first view of the scheme here proposed, an objection will arise that it will render this a paper rather than a hard money Government; but a little consideration will convince the strongest opponent, that such is not the design, nor will such be the effect. The beneficial result will be, that an inferior circulation of Bank paper will be substituted by the better one, bottomed not only on the faith of the Government, but on the hard money actually in the public Fisc for redemption.

Another objection will be made, that it will increase Executive patronage. As no scheme for collecting, keeping and disbursing the revenue can be carried into operation but by the power of Congress, it will be for Congress so to regulate their measures, as to retain all the control in this case that is practicable under the forms of the Constitution. They may dictate how the money shall be raised, where it shall be kept, and under what appropriations it shall be disbursed. The appointment of the officers to administer the law belongs in this case, as in every other, to the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but it is competent to Congress to impose whatever penalties they may deem proper on the officers, thus appointed, for misconduct in office. By making the Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and a few selected Banks at other places the depositories of the public money, very little patronage will remain to the Executive on that score.

Some may also object, on account of the danger of excessive issues from the facility of multiplying Treasury notes; but, it will be recollected, that these notes are simply drafts or funds, already provided by taxes and loans; that they can never exceed the amounts appropriated by Congress; and that, as they consist of low, as well as high denominations, they will form both a convenient medium of circulation and remittance for every quarter of the country. A continued succession, and re-issue of them, will furnish a uniform currency over the whole country, and be preferred, in most cases, to gold and silver. A monthly publication of the amount of such circulation, with the amount provided for the redemption of them, will secure entire confidence in their value; and the circulation of them may be extended, if judged expedient by Congress, by issuing them in exchange for the legal coin of the country. Mr. Ricardo, (no mean authority on such subjects) has observed, "that if there were perfect security, that the power of issuing paper would not be abused, the public would have a direct interest, that the issuers should be the State."

"The danger, however, is, that this power would be more likely to be abused, if in the hands of the Government, than if in the hands of a banking company. A company would, it is said, be more under the control of law, and although it might be their interest to extend their issues beyond the bounds of discretion, they would be limited and checked by the power which individuals would have of calling for bullion or specie. It is argued, that the same check would not be long respected, if Government had the privilege of issuing money—that they would be too apt to consider present convenience rather than future security—and might, therefore, on alleged grounds of expediency, be too much inclined to remove the check, by which the amount of their issues was controlled. Under an arbitrary government, this objection would have great force; but, in a free country, with an enlightened Legislature, the power of issuing paper, *under the requisite checks of convertibility at the will of the holder*, might be safely lodged in the hands of commissioners, appointed for the special purpose, and they might be made totally independent of the control of Ministers. The sinking fund is managed by commissioners, *responsible only to parliament*—and the investment of the money entrusted to their charge, proceeds with the utmost regularity. What reason can there be to doubt that the issues of paper might be regulated with equal fidelity, if placed under similar management?"

With this long extract, I will close this letter, which merely gives the skeleton that may be filled up by an abler hand.

From the New York New Era.

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.

The Astor House was, yesterday morning, the scene of one of the richest incidentes it has been our good fortune to fall in with for many a day. Mr. ex-Secretary Ewing, upon his arrival in this city, took lodgings at the above hotel, and the faithful, anxious to avail themselves of the occasion to offer him their condolence upon his recent ejection, as well as to express their approbation of his conduct, and their condemnation of Captain Tyler, appointed committees to call upon him. Prompt to do themselves the honor thus conferred upon them, deputations from the Young and Old Men's Committees waited upon Mr. Ewing at an early hour. Upon rapping at the ex-Secretary's door, they were commanded to enter. At the table was seated a gentleman, whose grave and dignified aspect was a sufficient assurance to his visitors that they beheld in him the person they sought, and to whom Gen. Striker, chairman of one of the committees, presented his card. The gentleman bowed politely, and intimated by a graceful gestare, his attention; upon which the General proceeded to disburden himself of his load of rhetoric. He took occasion to express to the distinguished gentle nan before him, the high consideration with which his talents and services were entertained by the party, and concluded by expressing the pleasure he felt, in being made the organ of communicating to him their unqualified approbation of the course he thought proper to pursue in resigning the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

After him followed the chairman of the other committee, who proceeded in a similar strain. The gentleman at length arose, and, with an air of easy self-possession, yet with an eccentricity of manner sometimes found the associate of greatness, proceeded to *eulogise himself* in a strain that left nothing complimentary in the addresses; occasionally, but vaguely, alluding to recent important political movements. He stated "that he had taken the only course a high minded, honorable man, *could* take under the peculiar circumstances in which fortune had placed him," and, with matter which seemed a compound of "abstractions" and "transcendentalism," which, to the committees,

> Though past all doubt incomprehensible,
> Was, notwithstanding, just as sensible,

concluded his oration by "thanking the gentlemen who had made the speeches, for rendering to him the honor to which he was *justly* entitled for the high and honorable course he had pursued." Then, with a tragic air, he motioned them to withdraw—"That'll do—clear!"

> "Stand not upon the order of your going,
> But go at once!"

The committee then retired.

The Whig, or Federal party, is distinguishable from all others, by the discordant materials which compose its body corporate. They never can agree in any one opinion; and, upon this occasion, they were true to their character. Some were lost in their mingled feeling of astonishment and admiration of his speech, and charmed with the urbanity of his deportment; while others dissented in toto, and swore that his speech was rather too rambling and self-glorifying, while his treatment of them was d——d unceremonious. Upon one point, however, they all agreed, which was, that Mr. Ewing was a statesman of the first quality, and a superfine Whig, died in the wool. This difficulty had barely been adjusted, and the committee were about adjourning, when a well-known gentleman stepped up and entered into conversation with one of its members.

"Good morning, Mr. ——."

"Ah! how are you, Hoxie? We have just been conversing upon the manner in which our address was received. Notwithstanding what has been said upon the subject, I am still of the opinion that Mr. Ewing's conduct was——"

"What did you say?"

"Mr. Ewing's—he as much as kicked us out of doors."

"Why, my dear sir, there must be some mistake here. I have been with Mr. Ewing for the last two hours, and but this moment entered the house with him. He is now standing in the vestibule."

Confusion, at this announcement, was depicted on every countenance. The deputies organized themselves into a joint committee of inquiry, and their horror and astonishment may be imagined, but not described, upon the discovery that all their eloquence had been wasted upon a—*lunatic!*

In the absence of Mr. Ewing, a crazy man had taken possession of his apartment, to whom the committee delivered their laudations. It is no impeachment of the sagacity of these gentlemen to say, in their defence, that the mistake they fell into was a very natural one. The absence of Mr. Ewing, we apprehend, will create no vacuum of good sense, either in the Astor House or the Treasury buildings at Washington.

Great was the laughter of the Democrats thereat. Not even the news from Maine excited broader grins. The proceedings were began *de novo*, the committee waited upon Mr. Ewing, and the speeches, &c., we presume, will appear in due course of time.

DEMOCRACY AND THE CURRENCY

The defeat of the Regulators at the late session of Congress, makes it the imperious duty of the Democracy to commence immediately a vigorous system of reformation in the paper system. Banks must be brought into subordination to law: they must be made to obey the laws of the land; and those laws require them to pay their debts.

The suspension of the Southern and Western banks have now continued near four years, with a little intermission, from May, 1837, to the present time. Judging from all present appearances, it is the design of the *Clay* Whigs, and of all the insolvent and political parts of the banks *to continue the suspension*, for the purpose of making the people believe that there can be no resumption without a National Bank.

The Bank of the United States, whose example the rest made a pretext for suspending, is now dead, and no one can longer look to her to take the lead in resuming. No one need now to quote her example.

The new crops are made; the season has been bountiful; specie is abundant in the country, and foreign exchanges are in our favor. The bank that cannot resume *now* is insolvent, and ought to be exposed and wound up. Every solvent bank can now resume. What, then, prevents resumption?

We answer, two things: *first*, the Whig party who are for increasing and perpetuating the evils of depreciated paper in order to have an argument for a National Bank; and, *secondly*, the insovlent part of the banks, who have their own infirmities to hide. These constitute the opposition to resumption; and are they to prevail? Will the Democracy suffer such unholy parties to pervail over law, morals, and government?

The late session of Congess has exhibited the designs of Federal Whigery in the most glaring colors, as fatally bent on the deterioration of the currency. They did every thing to degrade and depreciate it. Their votes on the District Bank charters are the true exemplifications of their principles. They voted to recharter banks in a state of suspension—to authorize them to do their business on the paper of suspended banks—others as well as their own; also to use small notes, down to the smallest, and to use notes of any intermediate denominations between fives and tens, and between tens and twenties. Under this authority the banks, if they please, may deal exclusively in depreciated paper, down to a cent; for they may make their intermediate notes what they please. This is Federal Whigery—determined, and wickedly determined on the debasement of the currency to promote their own unholy schemes. To the Democracy it belongs to "*head*" them. The Democracy must, therefore, go to work. They must work every where—in the press, in public meetings, in constant conversations, in the elections, in the Legislatures; every where, in fact. Where they are the majority, they should ACT; where the minority, they should SPEAK.

By *acting* where they are the majority, and *speaking* where they are not, the Democracy may coerce resumption as soon as the State Legislatures meet. This, for most of them, will be the same day on which Congress meets. If the banks resume in December or January, the Federal Whigs in Congress will lose their main argument for a National Bank. This, then, they will endeavor to prevent, and a contest will take place all over the Union between the parties on this point; the Democracy aiming at resumption, because it is right in itself, and will kill the main Federal argument for a Regulator; the Federalists striving against resumption, to save their main argument, and all the insolvent and political banks joining the latter. Let the contest come on. Let Democracy force it on, and dare the issue.—*Washington Globe.*

VIRGINIA ABSTRACTIONS.—*What are they?*—The Ohio Statesman alluding to this subject, pertinently remarks as to the nature of these abstractions thus:—"It was 'Virginia abstractions' that aided to raise the standard of rebellion against the *stamp act* and *tea tax* of '76.

"It was 'Virginia abstractions' that indited that glorious and immortal Declaration of Independence, that made freemen of us all.

"It was 'Virginia abstractions' that saved our Constitution from having engrafted upon it an Executive and Senate for life, and the power to incorporate a Bank, a very necessary appendage to a crown.

"It was 'Virginia abstractions' that redeemed our country from the 'reign of terror' of the Elder Adams, and REPEALED the Alien and Sedition Laws!

"It was 'Virginia abstractions' that braved the war of 1812, while Daniel Webster and his junto of Hartford Conventionists in Congress were voting against supplies for our armies.

"And it has been 'Virginia abstractions' that the whole Democracy of the nation have so nobly sustained, from the first dawn of liberty to this day, and which pervades all free governments, in every clime and in every age.

"And had it not been for the professions of Virginia abstractions,' and the cry that Harrison and Tyler were both sons of Virginia sires, of the land of Washington and Jefferson, the Democracy of the country, the true representatives and depositories of free principles, would yet be in power."

Singular Appointments.—The President nominated three Locos to office at the close of the late session of Congress, viz: Mr. Barker, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury, from which he had been removed by Gen. Harrison, who put Mr Forward in his place; Walker Anderson, District Attorney in Florida; and Hardy Holmes, Receiver of Public Moneys in Louisiana, from which he had been removed by Mr. Tyler himself. The Senate confirmed the nominations, except that of Mr. Barker, which was not acted on.

Fayetteville Observer.

HOW HAVE WHIG PROMISES BEFORE THE ELECTION BEEN FULFILLED?

In the money article of New York Herald, September 15, we find a comparative table of the prices of State Stocks in New York in August, 1840, and August, 1841, by which the decline of each one is exhibited at a glance. This table is accompanied by the following sensible and pertinent observations.

"At this time last year the stock market here and abroad was much influenced by the then approaching Presidential election. High hopes were entertained here, and held out in London, that with the success of the Whig paty such measures would be adopted as would immediately restore the credits of their securities. This illusion was shared in an extraordinary degree by all those connected with speculative property, state, corporate, or real. Letters from abroad were written, promising higher prices as soon as General Harrison should be elevated to the Presidential chair. Contracts were paraded in the papers here for produce, at prices depending upon the event of that election. What has been the result? The year has rolled round, that election was successful for the Whig party; but how has it answered expectation? Real estate is now as dead as ever, company stocks have sunk to the lowest ebb, and explosion after explosion takes place every day. In State stocks the effect is evident in the above table. Prices have fallen very heavily from those current last year, and since the closing of the extra session, the most indebted States have fallen still more heavily. Illinois and Indiana have receded 6 a 7 per cent., and the prospect is of a still farther fall. The immediate cause is the belief that the land bill will be inoperative. The general causes of this defeat of the anticipations of those who looked for a restoration of mercantile credit, through political means, exists in the false position of the party now in power. The reason of the low prices of securities, was undoubtedly that we were in debt and had borrowed too much. The late Administration in this crisis sought to adopt the policy of economy, industry and prompt payments. The new Administration attempt to adopt that of extravagance, speculation and new loans. It requires no argument to show that as soon this real position came to be rightly understood, the last mentioned course must inevitably damn what little credit remains. We look upon this as the general cause of the continued depression in securities. Many local causes exist for the greater depression of one description than of another. Of these the danger of repudiation is the most important."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette nominates Henry Clay as the "people's candidate" for the next Presidency. The "people's candidate," Mr. Gazette? Why, sir, Henry Clay and his principles have been again and again repudiated by the American people. He was a candidate for the Presidency in 1832, and how many electoral votes did he get? *Forty-nine*, out of two hundred and sixty-one! He was afterwards a candidate for *nomination* for that high office and rejected by his own party! The people's candidate, indeed! A stranger would be apt to suppose that the language of the Gazette was intended as ironical.

Lynchburg Republican.

COMPLETE LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-seventh Congress.

An act making appropriations for the present session of Congress.

An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States.

An act making appropriation for the pay, subsistence, &c., of a home squadron.

An act making further provison for the maintenance of pauper lunatics in the District of Columbia.

An act to revive and continue in force for ten years an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria."

An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," and to pro vide for the punishment of embezzlers of public money, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of Navy pensions.

An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

An act to authorize the recovery of fines and forfeitures incurred under the charter, laws, and ordinances of Georgetown, before justice of the peace.

An act to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

An act in addition to an act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the acts amending the same.

An act making an appropriation for the funeral epenses of William Henry Harrison, deceased, late President of the United States.

An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre emption rights.

An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities.

An act to provide for placing Greenough's statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for expenses therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

An act to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.

An act of appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for repairing the Potomac bridge.

An act relating to duties and drawbacks.

An act to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1838, and for other purposes," passed July 7, 1838.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution relating to the light-boats now stationed at Sandy Hook and Bartlett's Reef.

A resolution for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Disgest of Patents.

A resolution to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census.

A resolution in relation to the purchase of domestic water-rotted hemp for the use of the United States Navy.

Joint resolution making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting therein armories, and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1841.

We understand a report is in circulation, in the eastern section of this County, that we should have lately written and published a scurrilous and abusive article concerning the Rev. *Patrick. G. Bowman*, and his trial upon some charge or other at the late term of Montgomery Superior Court. This report is utterly unfounded. We have never mentioned the name of Mr. *Bowman* in our paper, or even *alluded* to his trial, as those who read our paper can bear witness.

We suppose the report originated from an article in the Salisbury *Watchman*, giving an account of Mr. B.'s trial, which article was copied into the Charlotte *Journal*, and not the *Jeffersonian*.

Frost, the first of the season, was visible in this village, and neighborhood, on yesterday morning. It was not sufficiently severe, we presume, to do much damage to the yet growing Cotton and other vegetation.

It is now certain that Judge *McLean* has declined accepting the appointment of Secretary of War tendered him by the President. At our latest dates from Washington, nothing was intimated as to who the President would next offer the appointment to.

More Cabinet Manifestoes.—Since our last, a letter from *John, Bell* late Secretary of War, has made its appearance, written, he says, at the request of Mr. Ewing, to support the charges of treachery and duplicity preferred by the latter against President TYLER. A letter, written by Mr. *Webster*, to the two Massachusetts Senators while the last Bank Bill was before the Senate, has also been published. In this letter, Mr. Webster beseeched the Massachusetts Senators to use their influence to have the bill laid on the table; said the President was anxious to conform to the views of his friends in Congress, but could not sanction any measure conflicting with his constitutional views.

This letter of Mr. W. upsets the whole plot of Messrs. Ewing, Badger, and Bell to ruin the President. It proves that these abusive epistles of the retiring Secretaries are but portions of a scheme concocted by Clay and his friends to "*head Captain Tyler*," or, in other words, to disgrace the President in the eyes of the nation.

And the truth of Messrs. Ewing, Badger and Bell's charges against the President is still further impeached by the fact of Mr. *Webster's* remaining in office, and the assertion in his card, that he has seen no "sufficient cause for resigning his seat in the Cabinet." For, certainly, if a difference of opinion with the President on the Bank question was sufficient to drive the Secretary of War and of the Navy from office, the Secretary of State, the most intimate of the President's advisers, could not honorably remain. But Mr. *Bell*, in his "statement," explains the mystery of the whole transaction, and shows who has acted with "*perfidity*" and "treachery," the President or the members of his late Cabinet. He says there were "*pre-existing causes*," independent of the two vetoes, rendering their duty to resign imperative. Let the reader mark the bearing of this admission:—Here we see a set of Cabinet officers, whom the President had grossly insulted, or given some other just cause for resigning their places, possessing the *meanness* and *hypocrisy* to put on the garb of *friends*, and go with him into Cabinet council on a great constitutional measure! With their hearts filled with venomous hatred towards the President, could it be expected that they would give him disinterested advice—that they would advise him otherwise than to his own destruction? And are the *exparte* statements of such witnesses, to facts transpiring under such circumstances, to be taken without strong corroborating facts to support them? Do their own statements furnish such facts?

Ewing places his resignation *solely* upon the grounds of his difficulties with the President on the Bank question: *Bell* says there were "pre-existing causes," without the vetoes, to justify his resignation; and *Webster* says he has seen "no sufficient cause" of any sort for resigning. Who is to be believed?

President TYLER should take to himself much comfort, from the fact, that the abusive and contradictory epistles of his late Secretaries meet with a palpable rebuff from men of all parties, except those who have sworn fealty to Henry Clay. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, (a Whig paper) says of the flying Secretaries:—"By resigning without sufficient cause, as the country will decide, after the smoke of the battle shall have cleared away, they have given the President the advantage. *Instead of* HEADING *him, they enabled him to get* AHEAD *of them.*"

☞ The Democratic Victory in Maine is more overwhelming to Federalism than we stated it to be last week. The majority for FAIRFIELD for Governor is *over eleven thousand*, and the Legislature—last year Federal—will be almost entirely of Democrats: The Senate, by 27 to 4! and the House by a majority of upwards of 50! Such a victory should carry a thrill of joy through the heart of every Democrat in the Union.

☞ Who can write *Editorials* and shake with the *ague* at the same time! We ca'nt—that's certain, for we made a fair trial of the experiment the past week.

Speaking of the late changes in the Cabinet, the *Fayetteville Observer* holds the following language:

"Of the "malign influences" by which this deplorable event *were* brought about, they (our readers) are already in part informed. But we do not hesitate to give it as our conviction, from all we saw and heard during a late visit to Washington, that a determination on the part of Mr. Tyler to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, and to kill off the only man whom he considers in his way (*H. Clay,*) is the true cause of all the trouble that has befallen the Whig party during the late Extra Session. That Mr. Tyler favored a Bank at the commencement of that session, we have the undeniable evidence of Mr. Ewing's plan, sanctioned as it was by Mr. Tyler. But then Mr. Clay was appointed at the head of the Currency Committee, and it became his duty to prepare the bill which afterwards passed Congress, and in the mean time Mr. Tyler had been filled with the ambitious design of being a candidate himself, and nothing emanating from Mr. Clay could be acceptable to him. Mr. Clay and his bill were the subjects of incessant and violent denunciation by the Secretary of the President—his son. The friends and counsellors of the President were not selected from among Mr. Clay's friends, but he himself denounced on the floor of the House by Wise and others, the peculiar friends of Mr. Tyler. In the dissolution of the Cabinet the same feeling is apparent. Every one is permitted to retire except Mr. Webster, who is himself, or supposed to be, jealous of Mr. Clay. Whilst of those who are put in, not one is friendly to that great statesman, but some of them are well known for their bitter hostility to him. These are signs which cannot be mistaken."

Here is a pretty kettle of fish! The Whig President and Whig Congress were sent to Washington by the People, pledged to "Reform the abuses of Government," to "economise the expenditures," and reduce the taxes, and how do they act? Instead of doing the work they were sent to do, the leaders fall to intriguing for the Presidency;—one faction is jealous of the other, and all condemning or approving measures just as they conceived their course would aid their own aggrandizement, or defeat their opponents! This is *Whig patriotism*, we suppose. The above beautiful disclosures may be relied on, for they are made by a rabid Whig Editor, who "was at Washington," and saw and heard them all.

The Fayettveille Observer, a Federal print at Fayetteville in this State, misrepresents President Tyler, by saying: "that Mr. Tyler favored a Bank at the beginning of the session, we have the undeniable evidence of Mr. Ewing's plan, sanctioned as it was by Mr. Tyler." Surely, the Observer "could not have read the following passage in Mr. Ewing's letter to the President, when he penned the above:"

The letter says Bell mentioned the plan of Ewing to the President, when he replied: "*Talk not to me of Ewing's Bill; it contains that odious feature of local discounts which I have repudiated in my Message.*"

Not conceiving that *we* have "misrepresented" the "butcher," we cannot publish his tirade of abuse in our paper.

Mr. Greig, the member of Congress from Mr. Granger's old District, has resigned, that the Ex-Postmaster General may again have his seat in Congress.

The Caucus Address of the Whig members of Congress specify the *Bankrupt Law* as one of the most beneficial measures of the session. It will certainly be so to the Speculators and broken Banks; for already, under its shield, the United States Bank, and several other similarly rotten institutions, have closed their doors. A Philadelphia correspondent of a Cincinnatti Whig paper says, that the Bankrupt Law will wipe out at least twenty millions of the debt at present owed by Biddle's Bank. What a great law for the Speculator!

Dictator Clay, in his report on submitting his Bank Bill to Congress, and in a speech in the Senate, pompously asserted that the people decided in favor of a Bank at the late Presidential election, and that at least *three-fourths* of the People were in favor of such an institution. Such, too, are the assertions of the ultra Federal papers and orators every where. Do these humbuggers believe what they assert? We have positive proof that they do not. When the last Bank Bill was before the Senate, a Democratic Senator proposed a substitute, to submit this question directly to the People, to say whether they wanted a Bank or not, and it was voted down by Mr. CLAY and his whig followers! They were afraid to let the question come directly before the People.

"*Thankful for small Favors.*"—The Federal Whig papers are raising quite a bustle of joy, over the wonderful fact, they have elected the Mayor and a majority of the Town Council of Savannah, Georgia. If we mistake not, the Democratic victory in the Town of Chicago, Illinois, early in 1840, was the precursor of the general rout which attended our party throughout the Union that year.

The Raleigh Register says there can be but two parties in this country—the Whigs, or *friends* of the Constitution, and the Locofocos. In another part of the some No. of the Register containing the foregoing declaration, is the Caucus Address of the Federal members of Congress, making *four distinct attacks upon the Constitution*, all sanctioned by the Editor! The love of Federal Whiggery for the Constitution is something like that of the wolf for the lamb.

The elections for Governor and members of the Legislature take place in Pennsylvania on the 13th instant, and will result in another overthrow of Federalism, certain.

The house of Mr. *Sylvester H. Brown*, near Palmyra, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th ultimo, and four persons consumed with it, two sons of Mr. Brown, one aged 7 and the other 5: Thomas Smith, aged 50, and a Miss Campbell, aged 11 years.

The *Clayites* in Philadelphia, are forming what they call "*Clay Clubs.*" The Albany Argus thinks they should be called *Bank Clubs.*

Plan of a "Fiscal Agent."—As every thing relating to the subject of a Fiscal Agency for the Government, the currency, &c., is peculiarly interesting at this time, we have transferred to this day's paper, from the *Richmond Enquirer*, a well written letter, detailing the features of a scheme entirely different from any heretofore proposed to the country. The *Madisonian* also contains a plan of a Fiscal Agent, signed by "A Member of the 27th Congress," which we shall publish in our next.

The Greensboro' Patriot is "sorry" to see that certain locofoco papers are "making a handle" of the bill of expenses for the funeral of Gen. Harrison. Are you, indeed, gentlemen! Were you "sorry" to hear your townsman, the present Federal Governor of North Carolina, in his speeches in 1840, "making a handle" of the *dish rags* in Mr. Van Buren's kitchen, and the *soap* and *towels* furnished the clerks in the Departments at Washington? No body has ever denied that all *reasonable* expenses should have been incurred for the decent burial of Gen. H.; but we deny that Mr. Webster, or any body else, was authorized to tax the people's pockets for dressing out in mourning, the crowd of office-hunters, soap-lock dandies and loafers who swarmed about Washington at the time the President died.

A Warning Voice.—Fellow-citizens—men of all parties, read the following from the pen of the immortal JEFFERSON, the "father of the Republican Church," and then determine whether you can sanction the present policy of the Federal Whigs. At the late extra session of Congrees they loaded the country with a national debt of twelve millions of dollars.(which would have been increased to twenty-eight millions had it not been for *John Tyler's* Vetoes) and their leader has announced that this the regular session in December. Will the country sustain such a policy? But hear Mr. JEFFERSON:

"To preserve our independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our selection between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessaries and comforts, in our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses, and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oat-meal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account, but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow sufferers. Our land-holders too, like theirs, retaining, indeed, the title and stewardship of estates called theirs, but held really in trust for the treasury, must wander, like theirs, in foreign countries, and be contented with penury, obscurity, exile, and the glory of the nation. This example reads the salutary lesson that private fortunes are destroyed by public as well as by private extravagance. And this is the tendency of all human governments. A departure from principle in one instance, becomes a precedent for a second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of society is reduced to be mere automatons of misery, to have no sensibilities left but sinning and suffering. Then begins, indeed, the *bellum ominum in omina*, which some philosophers observing to be so general in this world, have mistaken it for the natural instead of the abusive state of man. And the fore-horse of this frightful team is, PUBLIC DEBT. Taxation follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

There seems to be more trouble brewing on our Canadian borders, as will appear from the following paragraphs from a late Buffalo (N. Y.) paper:

"*Trouble in Canada.*—The British armed steamships Minos and Toronto are moored in the river between Navy Island and the Canadian shore. We learn that, last night some persons unknown got a cannon on the island and fired several times at the vessels, with what effect we are unable to say.

"General Scott was at Lewiston last week, and superinteded the mounting of the cannon on Fort Niagara."

President TYLER has issued a Proclamation, enjoining on our frontier citizens to keep the peace, and to use all proper exertions to prevent another outbreak—symptoms of which have been discovered.

It is stated, by the letter writers for various papers of both parties, that out of the one hundred and sixty-nine Whig members of Congress, only about *forty* attended the Caucus which put forth the address we noticed last week. None of the Massachusetts delegation of either House attended. These "signs" plainly indicate the weakness of Mr. *Clay* with his own party, and the course of hostility Mr. *Webster* intends to pursue towards the Kentucky Senator.

The Washington correspondent of a Northern Whig paper writes—"The President, his Cabinet Congress and the country might go on well enough *if some dozen men, more or less, were* SHOT *or* HUNG."

Yes, it would doubtles suit the wicked purposes of Federalism wery well, to have a few of the gallant spirits in Congress, who have nobly defended the glorious old ship Constitution, and prevented the pirates from scuttling her, "*shot* or *hung*," and and thus put out of the way. And these bloody desires of Federalism are not without precedent; for, we are told by history, "that the *aristocracy* of ancient *Rome* used to murder and assassinate the defenders of the People's rights, when they stood in their way."

The Hon. *John Sergeant*, member of Congress from Philadelphia, has resigned his seat. Pecuniary embarrassments, growing out of the failure of the United States Bank, and the Schuylkill Bank, are said to have caused Mr. S. to adopt this course. His losses by these failures are supposed to exceed one hundred thousand dollars. He who "sows the wind" must expect to "reap the whirlwind."

Ex-Governor CANNON, of Tennessee, died at Nashville on the 16th ult., from a stroke of paralyses. "Gov. C. has filled various high offices in this State with honor and credit, and dies very much regretted by a large portion of its inhabitants," ays the Tennesee Sentiuel.

The Tennessee Legislature assembled yesterday. It will be the duty of the present session to elect two United States Senators. These elections will clear up the dispute as to which party has the majority in that body.

The Democrats of Philadelphia have nominated THOS. M. PETTETT Esq., to succeed the Hon. *John Sergeant* in Congress. The Whigs first nominated *Wm. B. Reid*, but he backed out, and it is thought *Jos R. Chandler*, (Editor of the National Gazette, the only paper in the city that has hoisted the "Clay and bank" flag) will be their candidate.

The Prince de Joinville, son of the King of France, is now on a visit to this country.

More "Public Indignation."—President Tyler was *hung in effigy*, yesterday afternoon, on the flag staff in front of Scace's tavern in Washington street, the federal head quarters in the ninth ward, near the Log Cabin, with all the mock solemnity usual on such occasions—and to make all sure, we presume, was after nightfall, cut down, *drawn and quartered*, it is said, after the ancient British fashion. The effigy, which was laboriously got up, and meant to be a good likeness, bore on the breast, the following inscription in large and well formed letters, evidently the pains-taking effort of some "indignant" hard cider artist—

"TYLER THE TRAITOR."

Inthe course of the night the flag staff itself, which was high and commanding, was prostrated to the earth, it having been quietly bored through and through.—*Albany Argus.*

We are told in the whig address just issued to the people of the United States, that one of the chief objects of the extra session was to establish an economical administration of the finances. Well, what have they done? Given Mrs. Harrison $25,000—contracted a national debt of $12,000,000—passed a bank bill, and forced the government to take TEN MILLIONS of its stock, (this last measure, however, has been arrested by the President, but the whigs deserve no credit for that)—distributed the proceeds of the public lands among the states, and taxed the PEOPLE five times the amount to raise the same fund. These are only some of the savings of the people's money by the whighs (dear lovers of the people! What devoted advocates of economy! Such base hypocrisy and deception are intolerable, and the deluded voters of the country will proclaim their indignation in "an earthquake tone!"—*Lynchburg Republican.*

The simple fact that the Sub-Treasury provides to *keep* the public money, and not to *lend* it, is sufficient to make it unpopular with the Federal party. Such men as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Nicholas Biddle, James Watson Webb, and all political gamblers and pipe-layers in the country, will never be satisfied with a system so simple and honest as the Sub-Treasury. They will oppose every measure that provides to keep the public money safely *locked up*, where it cannot be used for electioneering purposes. They must have a Bank or Fiscal Agent established, where the public money will be subject to *their* disposal—where it will lie loosely, to be sqandered in speculations. They want a system that will enable them to employ editors and pipe-layers to put down the honest, hard-working portion of the country, and to play into the hands of affluence and aristocracy.—*Trenton Emporium.*

The Philadelphia *North American* says, "By a report of the Treasury department, the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania is indebted to the General Government $89,600. As the stock is now selling at 7 dollars, the reader can estimate the amount Uncle Sam will receive as his share of the dividends."

What a glorious *regulator*, and what an admirable place of deposite for the public money?

Pendleton Messenger.

What do southern State Rights men who went for the lately proposed bank think of the following from their whig ally the *National Gazete.*

"*The doctrine of State Rights—a doctrine for which of course we have no sympathy; which the President has always maintained, is in direct conflict with the privilege claimed for the "bank" or "corporation," of establishing State branches.*"

The *Gazette* tells, as we think, the truth, and we should like to see the State rights bank men controvert the position of their brother whig.—*Ib.*

Address of the Bank Federalists.—The Boston Courier (Whig) has the following allusion to the address of the Federal members of Congress:

"The Whig address, purporting to have been at a meeting of the Whig members of Congress on Monday last, and which we published on Saturday, is very far from giving universal satisfaction to the Whigs in this vicinity. There are some points in it which to us appears objectionable, and such as will tend rather to sow discord than to produce unanimity in the Whig party. The question is frequently asked, Were all the Whig members of Congress present when the address was UNAMIMOUSLY adopted? And if they were not, an equally interesting question comes up, Who were present? The necessity for this measure is not very apparent. It amounts simply to a declaration of war upon the President, although it admits that he done ALL that the Whigs could require of him, except signing the Fiscal Corporation bill."

Effects of the Bankrupt Law.—The Louisville Advertiser, of the 4th inst, contains a calculation, by which it appears that the passage of the Bankrupt law will throw into the market about $400,000,000 in real estate, and about $200,000,000 of personal property, in about the space of six months—making an aggregate of six hundred millions of dollars. This, it is argued, will have a most disastrous effect in reducing the value of property throughout the Union.

McLeod.—While the English papers are very fond of talking of "McLeod in irons," with all the proper rhetorical flourishes, the facts are, as thus stated in the Utica "Friend of Man:"

"McLeod is now in jail, not a hundred rods from our office, in the quiet village of Whitesboro, and we can assure the London Journal, that, so far is he from being in *heavy irons*, that he is not even confined to the jail rooms. He spends most of his time, and receives company, in the parlor of the jailor's house. On almost any pleasant morning he may be seen enjoying himself in a promenade upon the garden walk. Indeed, he is spending his time amongst us as one of our 'first gentlemen of leisure.'"

That is a beautiful statement, truly. Here is a midnight pirate, marauding outlaw, who it is believed, committed premeditated murder upon our shores, treated like a public benefactor—as if he were not only unsuspected of a bloody deed, but as if he were the noblest in the land. Look at another picture:

The patriotic Americans who enlisted in the cause of Canadian freedom, are now in Van Dieman's land, treated like felons of the blackest dye; compelled to toil like slaves, with just enough of the coarsest fair allowed them to prevent actual starvation. Freemen of America! how like you the contrast?—*Old Dominion.*

The beautiful public garden attached to the Capitol at Washington, was entered on Monday night by some villians, who cut and destroyed a large number of plants and flowers.—*Raleigh Register.*

CAPE FEAR BANK—DEFALCATION.

David W. Stone, Esq., has been appointed Cashier of the Branch of Cape Fear Bank in this City, *vice* Col. E. H. Wingate.

For some weeks previous to this change, it was understood here that Col. Wingate was a defaulter; but as it was a very serious matter, involving the reputation of a gentleman who had stood high in public confidence and esteem, we felt it our duty to abstain from noticing it, until we received authentic information on the subject. We now learn from a source to be relied upon, that the amount of the defalcation has been ascertained to be $13,914. The Bank, however, will sustain no loss, as the sureties are good and ample.

The general opinion is, (so favorable was the impression made upon the public mind by the deportment of Col. Wingate during his residence in this community,) that he did not deliberately intend to defraud the bank, but had abstracted the money by littles, intending to replace it; and that he was probably led to these fatal steps by having fallen into the practice of *gambling*—a vice equally ruinous to morals and property. The fate of this hapless victim should be an impressive warning to all, especially the young, who indulge, whether for gain or pleasure, in the fascinating sport of gaming. Remember, you may commence without avarice, but you excite this sordid passion both in your own and the minds of those with whom you play. You may not at first injure your families; but ten to one if you do not finally bring them to ruin, and occasion other men to ruin theirs. You may at first be guilty of no fraud; but you tempt yourselves and others to be fraudulent.—*Raleigh Star.*

Still Another.—On the night of the 25th ultimo, (last Saturday) the Herkimer County Bank, at Little Falls, Mass., we believe, was robbed of $72,000, of which $50,000 were in the notes of the Bank.—Unless some one is soon hanged, all the Banks in the country will be robbed.—*Raleigh Register.*

Another great Forgery.—The New York papers mention the commission of a second great forgery, effected in the same way and by the same rogue who recently cheated Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co. of New York. Cliburn & Co., the agents of Fletcher, Alexander & Co. of London, have been swindled of $25,000.

A letter of credit was received from New Orleans, advising them of a shipment of cotton to Fletcher and Alexander, of London, and authorising the house in New York to negotiate for $25,000. This amount was transmitted in twenty five one thousand dollar bills of the Bank of America, to the person in Georgetown or Alexandria.

The amount obtained of the Browns was $62,000, and it was sent to the "financier" according to his request in funds of the district of Columbia. On receiving the cash, the fellow had the cool sarcasm to return a letter of thanks for their "promptitude and accuracy" in following his instruction.

The Cotton Crops.—As many of our readers are materially interested in the prospects of the coming crop of cotton, we state, that we gather from letters and papers from the principal planting States, that the crop will be very full. In some places, it is damaged by drought and the worm, but generally it is very fine.

As to prices, we must be content to give results, from which our readers may judge as well as ourself.

In this town, a few bales only have been received, for which 9½ and 10 cents were obtained, in barter.

At Charleston, 45 bales have been sold at 8 to 9½.

In Columbia, the two first loads received, sold for 9½ and 9¾.

At Montgomery (Ala.) about 100 bales had been received up to the 8th inst. No buyers; a small lot offered at 7½ cents, but not taken. It is impossible to say at what price the market would open.

At Selma, (Ala.) 10 bales sold at 10 cents per lb.

Old Uplands in New York, 7 to 9¾.

Fayetteville Observer.

Fall trade.—Within the past few weeks a large quantity of Goods has been received by the Merchants of this place, and we feel authorized to state that they are amply provided with the materials to render a visit from their country friends both pleasant and profitable. A material reduction in the charges on goods has been made this year, the freight from New York to Wilmington being but one-half what has ben customary, and the Cape Fear in such fine order as to render Lighterage unnecessary.—*Fayetteville Observer 29th ultimo.*

From the Camden Journal of September 29.

We have noticed in our streets, since our last publication, several loads of new Cotton, so that it may be said the fall business has commenced. Our merchants, we observe, some of them, at least, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, have received, and are still receiving large assortments of goods, so that purchasers may rely on having their wants amply supplied. Trey are also prepared as heretofore, to purchase produce of all descriptions, for which as liberal prices will be paid as in those of any of our interior markets.

From the Charleston Courier.

Texas.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a highly intelligent professional gentleman, resident in Texas. August 12:

"Our country is slowly advancing; in no department so much, however, as in her agricultural interest.—Vast numbers of slaves, and a great amount of other property, have been introduced into the country during the last year, mostly by the insolvents, and bank defaulters of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. Indeed, the productive capital of the country has been swollen to an amount five times greater than that of the preceding year. Cotton is now growing in interior portions of the country where it was not expected to be seen in five years. The crop of any former year is likely to be exceeded four times told by that of the present. although the season has not been altogether favorable.

"The terms upon our Loan has been obtained by Gen. Hamilton, are here considered ruinous, and the measure is most decidedly unpopular."

The Richmond Enquirer, in speaking of Ewing's letter, says it has a rod in pickle for the old Cabinet, from "*one who knows;*" and adds, that Mr. Tyler declared to a member of Congress, that many of the statements of Mr. Ewing's letter were false; that if he were at liberty to expose the conduct of some of the Cabinet, in relation to the Bank, it would appear infamous; and that he had intended to remove them.—*N. Carolinian.*

CHILL AND FEVER.

MR. EDITOR: I observed in your paper of Saturday an excellent recipe for Chills and Fevers and Intemittents; but, as some of the articles are rather difficult to procure, I send you the annexed, which has never failed, in an extensive practice, of effecting a cure:

Take of red Peruvian bark, and Cremor Tartar, each, one ounce; powered cloves, one drachm; mix them well together, and commence eight or ten hours before the usual time for the chill, and take a teaspoonfull every hour until the chill time.

I would say that a cure need not be expected from this, or any other prescription, unless the stomach is previously cleansed. For this purpose, while the fever, is on, take a twelve grain calomel pill; six hours after a dose of salts, and then the prescription above. I will insure the result.

The Markets.—FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 29.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 60; do. apple, 35 a 37½; Bacon, 7½ a 8; Coffee, 10 a 13; Cotton 7 a 9; Flour, $5 a 6¼; Feathers, 35 a 40; Flaxseed 90 a $1; Lard 7 a 8; Molasses, 27 a 30; Salt, Sack, $1 90 a $2¼; Tallow, 10 a 11; Wheat, $1 a $1 10; Whiskey, 28 a 30.

CHERAW, Sept. 22.—Bacon from wagons, lb. 9 a 10; Butter lb. 10 a 11; Beeswax lb. 22 a 25; Coffee lb. 12½ a 15; Cotton, lb. 8 a 9½; Corn, bush. 50 a Flour, brl. 5¼ a 5¾; Feathers lb. 40 a 48; Lard lb 11 a 12; Leather, lb. 22 a 28.

CAMDEN, Sept. 29.—Beef, lb 5 1-2 to 7; Bacon, lb 8 1-2 to 10; Butter, lb. 18 3-4 to 25; Beeswax, lb. 12 1-2 to 15; Bale Rope, lb. 10 to 12 1-2; Bagging, yd 24 to 27; Coffee lb 15 to 16; Corn, bushel 50 to 65; Cotton, lb 7 to 9; Feathers, lb 30 to 35; Flour, bbl 5 to 6; Fodder, cwt. 75 to $1; Molasses, gal 37-1-2 to 50; Sugar, lb 9 to 14; Salt, sack $2 to $2 25; Wheat, bushel, $1.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 30.—Bacon 7 a 9; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 6 a 9½; Flour 7½ a 7¾; Molasses 36 a 40.

Fredonian Academy.

THE Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 6th instant.

We state, for the information of those who may desire to patronise this institution, that all suitable accomodations requisite, can be procured in private families. The location is healthy, as well as the surrounding country. The people intelligent, and moral.

RUDIMENTS OF AN ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; Grammer, Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and History, per session,	$5 00
Geometry and Astronomy, Chemistry and Geology, per session,	$7 00
Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, per sesssion.	$10 00

L. B. GASTON. Principal.

Lincoln County, N. C., Sept. 4, 1841. 30...2t

James Conner,
TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a *selection of faces taken from his old specimens*, together with a number of additions of a *superior cut*; that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1841.

Clark Thomas	Misenhamer Solomon
Cress John	Martin R. W.
Dry John B.	Moore Michael M.
Davis Malcomb	Martin Miss Amelia
Davis Jacob	McRee A. C.
Erwin Samuel	Means John W.
Groner Samuel	McLeod John M.
Hudson Francis	Overcash Peter
Johnson Rev. Anguish	Parish T.
Koch Michael	Rodgers Samuel W.
Klutts G.	Strobell Rev. P. A.
Little Absey	Sheehan Daniel
Morgan James W.	Scotte John
Morgan Enoch L.	Turner John S.
Martin Richard	Vansburg William

THOMAS S. HENDERSON, P. M.

$50 Reward.

I WILL pay Fifty Dollars for the delivery of my boy GEORGE to me at Longtown, Fairfield District, S. Carolina; or $30 for lodging him in any jail with information of the same. George Ranaway on the 14th of May last—is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, with a very high forehead, partially bald. He ran away last spring, and was lodged in Lexington jail, N. C., and will likely make for North Carolina or Virginia. Information may be forwarded to Camden, S. C.

M. S. PERRY.

Aug. 18, 1841. 28...3t

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of *Lucius P. Andrews*, dec.'d, the subscriber hereby notifies all those holding claims against said Estate, that they must present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the same must make immediate settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given. MARCUS A. TUTTLE, Admr.

Belair, S. C., Sep. 28, 1841. 29...3

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of

Jewellery and Fancy Articles

Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. S. P. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...f

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE.

POETRY.

WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTALS BE PROUD?

Oh, why should the spirit of mortals be proud?
Like a fast fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He presses from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade—
Be scattered around, and together be laid,
The young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust, and together shall lie.

The hand of a King that a sceptre hath borne,
The brow of the priest that a mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure; her triumphs are by,
And the memory of those who beloved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The shepherd who climbed with his goats to the steep—
The beggar who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint that enjoyed the communion of heaven—
The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish—the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

We are the same things that our fathers have been—
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen—
We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,
And we run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking on, they too would think;
From the death we are shrinking from, they too would shrink—
To the life we are clinging to, they too would cling,
But it speeds from the earth like a bird on its wing.

Yes, hope and dependence, and pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together like sunshine and rain,
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye—'tis the draught of a breath—
From the blossom of youth to the paleness of death—
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh, why should the spirit of mortals be proud?

PAY THE PRINTER.

The *Printer*, toiling night and day,
With labor hard and wearing,
Should well be paid: 'tis mental food
Which he is thus preparing.

And he who cheats him of his dues,
Should have no mercy shown him;
He should sit daily in the stocks,
While men and children stone him.

Upon his forehead should be stamped,
"'Tis I who cheats the Printer;"
And every dog should snap at him
Through summer and through winter.

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.

"The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge," for the year 1833, contains, under the head of "Meteorological Informatian," a translation from a French work ["Meteorologie de Pouillet"] relating to Red Snow and showers of dust and of soft substances both dry and liquid, which explain very satisfactorily the descent in Tennessee, which has been thought a shower of Flesh and Blood:

I. RED SNOW.

The ancients remarked that snow sometimes takes a red tinge, for we find in the works of Pliny [Book IX. ch. 35.] a passage in which it is stated that snow becomes red by age; *Ipsa nix vetustate rubescit.* Several modern observers have directed their attention to this phenomenon. De Saussure saw red snow in 1760 on the Brevern, and in 1778 on the St. Bernard. (See "*Voyage dans les Alpes.*") Having described the position in which it lay, and all its phenomena, he gives it as his opinion, that this color is produced in the snow by vegetable dust. Raymond also found red snow among the Pyrenees. Captain Ross met with it on the shores of Baffin's Bay; Captains Parry, Franklin, and Scoresby, in higher northern latitudes; and finally it has been found in great quantities by navigators in New or South Shetland, 70 degrees south latitude.

Among the Alps, red snow is found scattered here and there, generally in low places, or little sheltered hollows; its depth not more than two or three inches at most, or rather, the zones in which it is found, though far beneath the surface, are generally not more than two or three inches in thickness.

On the shores of Baffin's Bay, Capt Ross collected red snow from a large hill five or six miles in extent. The summit of this hill was free from snow, and might be about 200 yards in height.

Wollaston, R. Brown, De Candolle, Thenard, Peschier, and Francis Bauer have subjected this coloring matter to different trials for the purpose of determining its nature. Wallaston was the first to announce that it is composed of small spherical globules, whose variable diameters are comprehended between one two-thousandeth and one three-thousandth of an inch. These globules have a transparent envelope, the interior being divided into 7 or 8 cells filled with a kind of red oil, not solluble in water. Messrs. R. Brown and De Condolle, having proved the existence of these globules, supposed them to be small plants of the *algae* or sea-weed family. Messrs. Thenard and Peschier have also satisfied themselves, by a chemical analysis, that this sediment in the melted water of red snow is of a vegetable nature.

Finally, Mr. Francis Bauer has published several memoirs on this subject, which seem to settle the question entirely. His first observations are of the same date with those of Wallaston, of which he had no knowledge. Mr. Bauer also has recognized the existence of the spherical globules and their separation into several compartments; he has demonstrated that they are, in every respect, the same in the snows of New Shetland and in those of Baffin's Bay; and he has classed these globules as *little mushrooms* of the genus *uredo*, forming a peculiar species which he calls *uredo nivalis*, because snow is their *natural soil*. Mr. Bauer has been led to this last opinion by an ingenious experiment; having exposed to the air the coloring matter, suspended in the melted water, he perceived at first that the microscopic globules *were visibly multiplied;* but that these newborn individuals remained transparent. There was then in the water, a vegetation, but a vegetation incomplete; it had not arrived at maturity. By substituting snow for water, during the winter months, this vegetation was seen to develope itself with greater success; for the number of red globules was nearly doubled in a very short time, notwithstanding frequent interruptions from cold and snow.

Navigators who have visited the polar regions, have often observed red snow on floating pieces of ice. We should have presumed that the coloring matter in this case is derived from the same cause as in that of the continental snow; but Capt. Scoresby, having observed, with a microscope, the *sediment* of these floating snows, believed that he perceived sensible and even rapid movements in the little corpuscles which constitute the coloring matter. It would seem then, that there are two kinds of red snow, and two kinds or organized bodies capable of drawing nourishment from a soil apparently so ill suited to organic life. Though great confidence is due to the authority of Captain Scoresby, the animaculas, which he has described, bear so near a resemblance to the globules of the *uredo nivalis*, that it seems to us necessary to verify these results before they are adopted as decisive.

II. *Showers of Dust, and of Soft Substances, both Dry and Liquid.*

We shall refer to this head all the observations which have been made upon those extraordinary showers, called *showers of blood, of ashes, of manna, etc.*, and of the various meteoric substances, soft or powdery, which fall from the atmosphere. To give an idea of the circumstances which sometimes accompany these meteors, we will take for an example a red shower which fell, on the 14th of March, 1813, in the kingdom of Naples and in the two Calabrias. M. Sementini has given the following description of this phenomenon:

"On the 14th of March, 1813, an east wind having blown for two days, the inhabitants of Gerace saw a thick cloud spreading itself from the sea over the continent. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the wind lulled: but the cloud already overhung the neighboring mountains and began to intercept the light of the sun; at first it was of a pale red color, but afterwards deepened to a firy red. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the light was so obscured, that the inhabitants of the town were obliged to use candles in their houses. Many, terrified by the darkness and the color of the cloud, went to offer public prayer in the churches. The darkness increased continually; thunder began to be heard, and the sea, though at the distance of six miles from the town, added its solemn voice. Then large reddish drops began to fall, which some supposed to be drops of blood, and others drops of fire. But, as night came on, the sky cleared up, the thunder ceased, and the people recovered their usual tranquility.

"The same phenomenon of a shower of red dust took place, with some slight modification, not only in the two Calabrias, but in the opposite extremities of the Abruzzi, without however causing any tumult among the people."

M. Chladni has made a complete catalogue of all the meteors of this kind which have been observed in various places; we shall give it here as published in the "*Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*" for 1826, omitting several of the less important or less certain cases.

1222 or 1219. Red snow in the vicinity of Viterbo. *Bibliotica Italiana.* T. XIX.

1543. Red shower in Westphalia. *Suni Commentarii.*

1548, 6th November, (probably in Thuringia.)—Fall of a globe of fire with much noise; after which a reddish substance was found on the earth resembling coagulated blood. *Spangenberg.*

1557. In Pomerania, large plates of a substance resembling coagulated blood. *Mart. Zeiler*, T. II. epist. 386.

1792, 27th, 28th, and 29th August, (without cessation.) A shower of a substance resembling ashes, in the town of Paz in Peru. This phenomenon could not be attributed to a volcano. Explosions had been heard and the whole sky illuminated. The dust caused bad headaches and fever in many persons. *Mercurio Peruano*, T. VI. 1792.

1796, 8th March. A viscous matter was found in Lusatia after a fall of a globe of fire. *Ann. de Gilbert*, T. LV.

1803, 5th and 6th March, in Italy. Fall of red dust, dry in some places and moist in others. *Opuscoli scelti*, T. XXII.

1811, in July, near Heidelberg. Fall of a gelatinous substance after the explosion of a luminous meteor. *Ann. de Gilbert.* T. XLVI.

1813. 13th and 14th March, in Calabria, Tuscany, and Frioul. Great fall of red dust and of red snow, with much noise. Stones fell at the same time at Cutro, in Calabria. *Bibl. Brit.* October, 1813, and April 1814. (Sementini found in the dust: silex 33; alumine 15½; lime 11½; iron 14½; chrome 1; carbon 9. The loss was 15. It seems that Sementini did not seek for magnesia and nickel.)

1814. night of 27–28th October, in the valley of Oneglia, near Genoa. Red Rain. *Gironale di Fisica*, T. I. p. 32.

1819, 13th August, at Amherst, Massachusetts.—Fall of a galatinous mass of an offensive smell, preceded by a luminous meteor. *Silliman's Journal*, II. 335.

1819, 5th, Sept. at Studein, in Moravia, in the jurisdiction of Teltsch, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the sky being serene and tranquil, shower of small particles of earth proceeding from a small cloud, isolated and very bright. *Hesperus*, November, 1819; and *Ann. de Gilbert*, T. LXVIII.

1819, 5th November. Red shower in Flanders and in Holland. *Ann. generales des Sciences Physiques.* (Cobalt and muriatic acid were found in this shower.)

1819, in November, at Montreal and in the northern part of the United States. Black rain and snow accompanied by extraordinary darkness, shocks like those of an earthquake, detonations resembling explosions of artillery, and fiery appearances which were taken for very bright flashes of lightning. *Ann. de Chimie*, T. XV. Some persons attributed the phenomenon to the burning of a forest; but the noise, the shocks, etc., prove it to be a real meteor, like those of 472, 1792, and 1814 (in Canada). It would seem that the black and brittle stones which fell at Alais, in 1816, were very similar, but in a more advanced stage of coagulation.

1821, 3d May, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Red shower in the environs of Giesen. Professor *Zimmerman*, having analyzed the reddish brown sediment left by this shower, found in it chrome, oxyd of iron, silex, lime, carbon, a little magnesia and volitile particles, but no nickel.

1824, 13th August. Town of Mendoza, in the republic of Buenos Ayres. Dust fell from a black cloud. At filty miles' distance the same cloud discharged itself a second time. *Gazette de Buenos Ayres* 1st November, 1824.

M. Chladni seems to suppose, that most of the meteors described in the preceding catalogue have the same origin with meteoric stones; but other philosophers are of opinion that the wind has sufficient power to sweep from the surface of the earth large masses of various substances, lifting them to great heights in the atmosphere. We shall cite a recent fact in support of this latter opinion.

In Persia, in the province of Romoe, not far from Mount Ararat, there fell, in April, 1827, a *shower of grain*, which, in some places, covered the earth with a layer, six inches in thickness. Sheep ate of this grain, and the inhabitants afterwards took it and made tolerable bread of it. The Count de Soklen having received samples of this grain, and M. de la Ferronnays, our ambassador to Russia, having sent some to Paris, Messrs. Desfontaines and Thenard were able to examine it, and subject it to various experiments. M. Desfontaines immediately recognised it as a *lichen*, belonging probably to the genus *lecidea*, and the chemical analysis also identified it as a *lichen*

From the Southern Ladies' Book.

THE STRANGER AT THE BANQUET.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

'Twas a festal eve. The lamps sent down their trembling rays, reflected by crystal and wreathing silver, on myriad forms of beauty and grace. The music sent forth the moral gladdening strains, and bounding feet kept time to the joyous melody. Evening shades deepened into midnight gloom without, yet still the gay notes were heard, and the unweary revellers continued their graceful evolutions.

Just as the clock struck twelve, a stranger entered the banqueting room, and as she passed slowly on unannounced, and unaccompanied by any guide or protector, every eye was turned towards her. "Who can she be?" whispered one girl to her partner, drawing close to his side.

He answered not, so intently was he gazing on the figure, which now stood in the centre of the hall, looking calmly and immovably on those around. Her white robes fell in long, slumberous folds to her feet; her fair shining hair floated back from her face, like fleecy clouds, tinged by the moonbeam's radiance, and the still depths of her azure eyes shone with a mysterious, unfathomable lustre.

"Why are ye gathered here?" asked she of the young maiden, who shrunk back, as she glided near her, with noiseless step. "What means these glad strains, and the flowers that decorate your brows?"

The low, thrilling melody of the stranger's voice echoed to the remotest corners of that spacious hall, and the minstrels paused to listen.

"'Tis a festal eve," answered the trembling maiden, "and we have met in joy and mirth, to commemorate the era."

"Why is this night chosen as a scene of festivity?" asked the sweet voiced stranger.

"It is Christmas eve," replied the maiden, "the birth-night of our Saviour, and it is our custom to celebrate it with music and dancing."

"It was once celebrated in ancient days," said the stranger, "with a splendor and beauty that would shame the decorations of these walls. While the shepherds of Chaldea were watching their flocks beneath the starry glories of midnight, they heard strains of more than mortal melody gushing around them—rolling above them—the thrilling of invisible harps, accompanied by celestial voices, all breathing one sweet, in triumphant anthem—"Glory to God, the Highest; on Earth peace and good will to men." While they listened in adoring wonder, one of the stars of Heaven gliding from its throne, and travelling slowly over the depths of ether, held its silver lamps over the manger, where slept the babe of Bethlehem. Then the wise men of the East came with their costly offerings, and laid them down at the feet of the infant Redeemer. And where are your gifts?" continued she, turning her still shining eyes from one to the other of the listening throng, "what have ye brought this night to lay at your Savior's feet in commemoration of your gratitude and love? Where is your gold, your frankincense and myrrh? Where are the gems from the heart's treasury, that ye are ready to sacrifice on the altar of your Lord?"

The young maiden whom she had first addressed cast one tearful, earnest glance, on her gay companions; then unbinding the roses from her brow, the jewels from her neck, and drawing from her fingers each golden ring, "Where is the altar," she cried, "that I may place my offering there?"

"Come with me," said the stranger, "and I will lead you where you can find more precious gifts than these. Gifts that will retain their beauty, when these garlands shall wither, and the diamond and fine gold become dim."

The maiden took hold of the stranger's hand, and passed through the hall, which she had so lately entered in thoughtless vanity and mirth. Her companions pressed round her and impeded her way. "Oh, stay with us!" they exclaimed, "and follow not the steps of the stranger: your eyes are dim, your cheek is pale, shadows are gathering over your face. She may lead you to the chambers of death."

"Hinder me not," cried the fair maiden, "I may not slight the voice that summons me. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil."

A celestial smile beamed on the face of the stranger as the young girl uttered these words, and they disappeared from the festive hall. Through the long sweeping shadows of midnight they glided on, till they came to a wretched hovel, through whose shattered casements, the night gust was moaning, making most melancholly music. By the dim light of a taper they beheld a pale mother, cradling her wasted infant in her arms, striving to hush its feeble wailings, looking down with hollow eyes on the fearful ravages of famine and disease, then raising them in agony to Heaven, imploring the widow's and the orphan's God to have mercy on her.

"Lay down your golden offerings here." said the stranger, "and your Savior will accept the gift.—Have ye not read that whosoever presenteth a cup of cold water to one of the least of his disciples, in his name, giveth it unto him?"

The maiden wept, as she laid her offering in the widow's emaciated hand. Again the beauteous stranger smiled. "The tear of pity." said she, "is the brightest gem thou hast brought."

She lead her forth into the darkness once more, and held such sweet and heavenly discourse that the heart of the maiden melted within her bosom. They came to a dwelling whence strains of solemn music issued, and as the light streamed from the arching windows, it was reflected with gostly lustre on marble tomb-stones gleaming without.

"They breathe forth a requiem for the dead," said the stranger, and she entered the gate through willows that wept over the path. The music ceased, and the low, deep voice of prayer ascended through the silence of the night. The maiden knelt on the threshhold, for she felt that she was not worthy to enter into the temple. She hardly dared to lift her trembling eyes to Heaven; but bending her forehead to the dust and clasping her hands on her breast, she exclaimed, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

"Thy Savior will accept the offering," uttered the stranger in her ear, "the prayer of a broken and contrite spirit, is an incense more precious to Him, than all the odors of the East."

"You shall see me again," said the stranger, when she led the young maiden to her own home by the light of the dawning day, "you shall see me again, and we will walk together once more—but not among scenes of sorrow and death, for they shall all have fled away. Neither will we walk through the shades of midnight, for 'there will be no night there.' There will be no moon, nor stars to illumine the place, 'for the glory of God shall lighten it, and the Lamb be the light thereof.'—Farewell—I may not dwell with you, but ye shall come and abide with me, if ye continue to walk in the path, where I have guided your steps."

Never more were the steps of that young maiden seen in the halls of mirth, or the paths of sin. She went about among the children of sorrow, and want, and binding up the wounds of sorrow and releiving the pangs of want. She hung over the death-bed of the penitent and breathed words of hope into the dull ear of dispair. Men looked upon her as she passed along in her youthful beauty, as an angel visitant, and they blessed her in her wanderings. Her once companions turned aside, shrinking from communion with one, whose eyes now spoke a holier language than that of earth. They felt that she was no longer one of them, and after wondering and speaking of her a liitle while, she was forgotten by them in the revelries of pleasure.

At length she was no longer seen by those who watched for her daily ministrations. Her place was vacant in the temple of God. The music of her voice was no more heard in prayer and praise.—On a lowly couch in her own darkened room, that young maiden was reclining. Her face was pallid, and her eyes dim, and her mother was weeping over her. Flowers were strewed upon her pillow, whose sweet breath stole lovingly over her faded cheek; and as the curtains of the windows waved softly in the night breeze, the moonbeams glided in and kissed her wan brow. The mother heard no step, but she felt the air part near the couch, and looking up she saw a figure standing in white flowing robes by her daughter's side, with a face of such unearthly sweetness, she trembled as she gazed upon her.

"Maiden," said she "I have come once more. I told thee we should meet again, and this is the appointed hour. Does thy spirit welcome my coming?"

"My soul has thirsted for thee," answered the faint voice of the maiden, "even as the blossom thirsts for the dew of the morning; but I may not follow thee now, for my feeble feet bear me no longer over the threshhold of home."

"Thy feet shall be as the young roe on the mountain," answered the white robed stranger, "thou shalt mount on wings as the eagle." Then bending over the couch and breathing on the cheek of the maiden, its pale hue changed to the whiteness of marble, and the hand which the mother held, turned cold as an icicle. At the same moment the folds of the stranger's robe floated from her shoulders, and wings of resplendent azure softened with gold, fluttered on the gaze. Divine perfumes filled the atmosphere, and a low sweet melody, like the silvery murmuring of distant waters echoed through the chamber. Awe-struck and bewildered, the mother turned from the breathless form of her child, to the celestial figure of the stranger, when she saw it gradually fading from her sight, and encircled in its arms there seemed another being of shadowy brightness, with out spread wings and fleecy robes, and soft, glorious eyes fixed steadfastly on her till they melted away and were seen no more. Then the mother bowed herself in adoration, as well as submission; for she knew she had looked on one of those angel messengers who are "sent to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation." She had seen too, a vision of her daughter's ascending spirit and she mourned not over the dust she had left behind.

TOBACCO.

A SHORT PATENT SERMON.

The following—by whom I know not, neither do I care—must serve as a text to my present discourse:

Tobacco is an Indian weed,
It was the devil that sowed the seed.

My indulgent and respected hearers—it was the devil, beyond all question, who first sowed the seed, and who is still the sole owner and proprietor of all that is, or ever will be raised of this soul-contaminating vegetable. O, you vile tobacco worms! I hardly know whether it is best to poke you about with a long stick of rancout, or stand farther off and rely upon the enticing powers of persuasion. I expect, however, to accomplish but little, any way.

My hearers—to such of you as are in the habit of chewing, allow me to address myself. If you don't leave off the filthy practice, I shall put you down upon my catalogue of unclean beasts, to be shunned and avoided by all decent society. It is a practice productive of no good whatever, and fraught with more evils than a scavenger's horse can carry. It renders your carcases as loathsome and disgusting as those of buzzards. It stains your dickeys, as well as your moral characters—blackens both your teeth and your souls—causes an odoriferous stench to flow continually from your mouths—and not only infuses a deadly poison into your blood, but leads you to an inclination for occasional dissipation—from that to semi-occasional in-toxication. Man's mouth, my friends, was never made for a tobacco-box; and I wonder how any one can have the courage to chew that which he dare not swallow. I'd like to see a man stuff some of the trash into his abominable pantry. If he did'nt feel uncomfortable about the waist-bands soon after, it would be because sickness was afraid to come near him.

Snuffinig, my friends, is nearly, if not quite, as bad as chewing, and I grieve to observe that females as well as males are addicted to it. When I see a woman who speaks as though her nasal organ was made of bell metal—who says pud'n for pudding—whose skin is as yellow as the latter end of autumn, I know she takes snuff in sufficient quantities to make on Egyptian mumny sneeze in its sarcophagus; and I also know that her brains are equally as dirty as the handkerchief she uses—and that's enough to throw a pair of tongs into convulsions. Many pretend that they take snuff to clear their heads. It clears their heads in time of all sparkling, brilliant, and original ideas, and leaves instead, a confused chaos of unfinished thoughts—wreck of fancy, and any number of untamed chimeras. That is the way in which it clears their heads, my friends. The less dust you admit into your noses the clearer your heads will be—the better your health—and the more transparent your morals.—*Dow, Jr.*

From the Chicago American.

HOW THEY ADMINISTER JUSTICE IN TEXAS.

The following is the report of certain proceedings recently had before John E. Jeffers, Esq., a high judicial officer of the Republic of Texas, who is thus described:

"The above named individual is from New Jersey, and if he had lived in the days of Hogarth he might have been immortalized in oil colors. He is 4 feet 6 inches high, and 6 feet in thickness, with an abdomen worthy of Falstaff. When dressed out in his *mud pumps*, hunting shirt and Mexican chapeau, he looks the fac simile of the Jack of Clubs. His nose resembles a vermillion pear, half way buried in a basket of strawberries. The following is a report of proceedings before him at the last court:"

Republic of Texas
vs. } For stealing a mule.
Jim Donagan.

The testimony was conclusive against the accused, and the prosecuting attorney declined summing up.

Magistrate—You must speak on this case, or d—n me, I'll discharge the criminal. You can't come it over old Jeffers by laying low and playing dummy. My judgment is that the prisoner stole the mule; but as he is a poor man, this entirely does away with the criminal intention which constitutes a theft, as brother Bill used to say in the Jarsies, in similar cases, and brother Bill was a first chop lawyer.

Then, as there was no criminal intention, the mule will belong to the prisoner, and the prisoner will be discharged by paying costs of prosecution. The prosecuting attorney will be sent off to the brig* two days for contempt of court, in not arguing the case and producing the law. The court will now adjourn all cases on the docket till more ice arrives from New Orleans, for the court prefers ice in liquor this hot weather; and the parties must bring it in liberally when it arrives, or they will be erased from the docket; them's old Jeffers's sentiments.—Now slope!"

*The brig is an old hulk which was driven ashore in 1837—the hold of which, in the absence of better accommodation, is used for a jail.

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STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

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THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, *for* 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful know ledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

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PROSPECTUS OF

The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, and in that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

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ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

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